SEALED PROPOSALS for each class separately, endorsed op-

VOL. XIV. NO. 77.

power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the clames not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty five per cent. Persons whose offer shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fiften days from the date of notice trom the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other per-

Toute.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will leave Washington as follows: For all points between Washington Junction and Fiedmont by the 5.15, a m., train. For all stations between Pledmont and Wheeting, take the 5.39, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.00, p. m., train.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE yis ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA,
RAILEOAD. om WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkaesas, and Texas.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer

great New York Wire Passes |
St. Louis, Mo.
And soid by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
May 13—43m

INTERESTING TO LADIES .- When in the course

NTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course of of human crome ladies and gentlemen lose one of their greatest instural attractions—a tue head of hair—theecones a matter of serious importance, and the question is, What shall we do to stop the hair from falling off an receiver a vigor and beauty? In reply to this question of the question of the property of the continued of the property of the country of the property of the property of the country of the property of the property

WANTED—A Physician or Lawyer, with a cash capital of from \$600 to \$1,000, to become part projector of an established weekly paper, Raral Southerner. This is a rare opportunity to embark in a lacrative business, in connection with their profession in a fourishing county town, while, at the name, he can most thoroughly establish himself in his profession. Apply to RICHARD SUWARIS,

RICHARD SUWARIS,

Box 1027, Baltimore.

A copy of the paper will be sent to any person withing to see it.

June 5

RURNISHED HOUSE.—For Rent a genteelly-fur-nished bouse of nine rooms on G street, near Willards Hotel. Address "Furnished House," box 592 City Post Office.

New York, April 19, 1858

Вагимови, Мау 8, 1858.

Master of Transportation L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agen

second day of August next, for formishing and dolivering at the several nary-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if a requisited, to persons desiring to ofte to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent marrent thereto, or by the bureau for any or all the yards. To precent confusion and mistakes in scaling the offers, no bid, will be received which contains clause for more than one gard in one emelogs; and each individual of a firm mont sign the bid and contract.

Rithers are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereicaster prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; so bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allocance will be made for failures of the wait.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to underse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endersement, thus:

"Programs for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-Yard of (name the gard.)"

neutioned,
ness: (Signature of guarantors.)
riffy that the above name! (here name the guarantors) are
to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.
(Semanter.)

PORISMOTTH, N. H.

Class No. 1. Beloks; elavs No. 2. Granite; class No. 3. Yellow-pine fimber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 6. White-pine and apruce timber and lumber (white-pine seasoned); class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 9. Santi; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron and naits; class No. 12. Stoel; class No. 13. Augers; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oil; and glass; class No. 16. Shationery; class No. 20. Hay; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 24. Copper and composition naits; class No. 25. Iron castings.

Class No. 1. Clothing; class No. 2. Hats, boots, and shoes; class No. 3. Provisions; class No. 4. Groceries; class No. 5. Dry goods; class No. 6. Bread, &c; class No. 7. Tobacco; class No. 9. Marchaver; class No. 11. Paints, oils, &c; class No. 14. Lumber; class No. 15. Provonder; class No. 16. Firewood. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak, hardwood, timber, and lumber; class No. 6. White-pine, apruco, juniper, and express; class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 8. Gement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nalls, and splikes; class No. 12. Sheel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Ship chandlery; class No. 16%. Sperns oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Hardware; class No. 19. Hardware in the same class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing,

PENSACOLA.

22. Charcoal; class No. 25. Pg iron; class No. 26. Iron roof.

"JENSACOLA.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Granito; class No. 3. Vellow pine limber; class No. 4. Yellow pine limber; class No. 5. Hard-wood, timber, and lumber; class No. 6. White-pine, jumper, cedar, and cyross lumber and timber; class No. 7. Lime; class No. 8. Gement; class No. 9. Class No. 10. Iron, class No. 9. Class No. 10. Iron class No. 11. Following the class No. 11. Following the class No. 11. Following the class No. 12. Step of class No. 13. Paints, oth; data No. 15. Paints, oth; and glass; class No. 20. Hay class No. 21. Frowender; class No. 19. Frewood; class No. 20. Hay class No. 21. Provender; class No. 19. Frewood; class No. 20. Hay class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcooi; class No. 20. Hay class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcooi; class No. 20. Hay class No. 21. The schedule will stote the thing class No. 23. Belling, packing, hase, &c; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 25. Augers.

The schedule will stote the time within which articles will be required to be delivered; and, where the printed schedule is not used, the period stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bidd. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, at may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. And bidders will take notice that no article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department; and that no authority is vested in any other parties than these named in the contract, to modify or change the contract either as to excession of than or as to quality or quantities of materials.

I

to asme in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles wide and the yard of deliver articles wide delay when they shall be required.

Approved survives in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the flexal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliverion have been satisfactors, and the batance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective may agent within thirty days after the presentation of bella, in triplicate, duly voushed and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the jard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles meetined in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that cause the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered from time to time according to the act of Congress in that case the said parties will forfeit amount of such class; which may be recovered from time to time according to the act of Congress in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered from time to time according to the act of Congress in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be

3, 1845. The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person autafactorily known to the bureau.
It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made authorist appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also baye the

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS. SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS AT CHICAGO,

[From the Chicago Press and Tribune.]

Mr. Douglas said: I can find no language which can adequately express to this vast assembly my profound gratitude for the magnificent welcome which you have extended to me on this occasion. This vast sea of hun faces indicates how deep an interest is felt by the reception like this, so enthusiastic that no one man can be the object of the enthusiasm, clearly shows that there is some great principle which sinks deep into the human

heart, and involves the rights and liberties of a whole people.

What has brought you together with a unanimity and a cordiality never before excelled, if equalled, on any occasion? I have not the vanity to believe that it is any personal compliment to me. It is an expression of your devotion to that great principle of self-government to which my life for many years has been, and, in the whole of the future, will be devoted. If there is any one principle dearer and more sacred than all others in free governments, it is that which asserts the right of every people to form and adopt their own fundamental laws, and to manage and regulate their own internal affairs and domestic institutions.

When I found an effort being made during the recent

should decide at an election which is fixed for the first Monday in August. It is true that the mode of refer-ence and the form of submission were not such as I could sanction with my vote, for the reason that it dis-criminated between free States and slave States—provi-ding that if they came in with the Lecompton constitu-tion they could be received with 35,000; but if they chose to demand, such or constitution ways consider. chose to demand another constitution more consistent with their sentiments and their feelings, they should not be received into the Union until they had 93,420 inhabi-

tants. [Cheers.]

I did not consider that mode of submission fair, for the reason that any election is a mockery which is not free; any election is a fraud upon the right sof the people which holds out inducements for affirmative votes, and penalties for negative votes, [cheers;] but while I was not satisfied with the mode of submission, while I resisted that mode to the last, demanding a fair, a just, a free mode of submission, still when the law passed it has placed it within the power of the people of Kanasa, at that election, to reject the Lecompton constitution, and then make out another in harmony with their opinions and their principles instead. I do not believe that either the penalties on the one hand, or the inducements on the other, are going to force that people to accept a constitution to which they are irreconcilably opposed. All I can say is, that if their votes can be controlled by such considerations, all the sympathy that has been expended upon them has been misplaced, and all the efforts made in defence of their rights of self-government were made in an unworthy cause, if they are to be influenced in the result by these considerations.

Hence, my friends, I regard that Lecompton battle as having been fought and the victory won, because the arrogant demand for the admission under the Lecompton constitution unconditionally, whether the people wants it or not, was abandoned, and the principle which recognises the right of the people to decide for themselves was substituted in its place. My friends, while I devoted my best energies, all my cargies, mental and physical, to the vindicat on of that great principle; and while its

ot exist within their limits.

verted. I had seen the time when all parties did not recognise the right of the people to have slavery or freedom—to tolerate or prohibit slavery as they chose—but this power was claimed by the Congress of the United States to the exclusion of the decision of the people of the Territory; and when I found, upon the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, the republicans and the Americans of the North joining with, and I may say, too, some glorious American and old-line whigs from the South, [applause]—when I saw these gentlemen uniting with a portion of the democracy to carry out and vindicate the rights of the people to decide whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits. I was reloced within my secret soul, for I ours. Fare 13 cents.

Whaley's committees connecting with the Page and Collyer, will two the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, e same time the boats leave Alexandria.

June 3—cod—tf RICHARD WALLACH, President. head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be marked and shrivelled, harsh and dry, or, worse still, if sprinkled with gray, Nature will lose more than haif her charms. Frof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ortament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated pianist, Thalberg: olced within my secret soul, for I saw an indication that the American people, when they came to understand the principle, would give it their

cordial support.

The Crittenden bill was as fair, as perfect an exposition The Crittenden bill was as fair, as perfect an exposition of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as could be carried out by any bill that man ever devised, and it proposed to refer the Lecompton constitution back to the people of Kansas, with the right to accept it or reject it, as they pleased, at a fair election to be held in pursuance of law; and in the event they rejected it and formed another in the stead them they became a State nudge the constitution DRAR Str.: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours, traly,
Dr. Wood.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedyddt."

"Drych a'r Gwyliedyddt." I am, dear sir, yours, truly,
Dr. Wood.

I am, dear sir, yours, truly,
Welch Newspaper Office, 12 Nassau street, April 12, 1858.

Phor. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Some mouth or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her bair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few week's trial, it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, a the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New YORK, July 25, 1857.

Phor. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever as we. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark, and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

Prov. Wood: About two years ago my hair counfinede failing off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many romedies to no effect. I commenced using your restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to dill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend the use to all.

J. D. HOES.

CHERGO, III, May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, meprovisions. I gave it my cordial support, and I was rejoiced when I found that it had passed the House of Representatives, and for a time I entertained the hope that
it would have passed the Senate.

I regard, therefore, the great principle of popular sovereignty as having been vindicated and made triumphant

erignty as having been vindicated and made triumphant in this land as a permanent rule of the public policy in the organization of Territories and the admission of new In this land as a permanent rule of the public policy in the organization of Territories and the admission of new States. Illinois took her position upon this principle many years ago. You will recollect when in 1850, after the passage of the compromise measures of that year, I returned home; that there was great dissatisfaction at my course in supporting those measures. [Cry of "shame."] I appeared before the people of Chicago at a mass meeting, and made a vindication of each and every one of those measures, and by reference to that speech, which was printed and circulated broadcast throughout the State at that time, you will find that I there said these measures were all founded upon the great principle that a free people ought to possess the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, and, while these things were conferred by the constitution upon the people of the States, I saw

their own way, and, while these things were conferred by the constitution upon the people of the States, I saw no reason why the same principle should not be extended to all the Territories of the United States.

A general election was held in this State a few months afterward, at which all these questions were thoroughly canvassed, and members were instructed in regard to the wishes of their constituents upon the measures. When that election was over the members assembled and proceeded to consider the merits of these measures, and what was the result of their action? They passed resolutions, first repealing the Wilmot Provise instruction, and in lieu of that they adopted another in which they declared that the great principle which asserts the right of the people to make their own form of government and establish their own institutions is the birthright of freemen, the gift of Heaven, and a legacy from our ancestors, established by the blood of the revolution, and that no limitation on that right must hereafter be inserted in any government for the Territories, either as a Territory any government for the Territories, either as a Territory or in their constitutions when they became States. That resolution, thus declaring the great principle of self-government as applicable to the Territories and States, passed the house of representatives in that State by a vote of sixty-one in the affirmative and only four in the negative.

rote of sixty-one in the ammative and only four in the negative.

Thus you find an expression of public epinion—enlightened, educated public opinion—by the representatives of Illinois in 1851, approaching nearer to unanimity than has ever been obtained on any controverted question. That resolution has stood upon the statute-book of Illinois—on the journal of the State of Illinois—from that day to this—a standing instruction to the senators for the state of the state of

that no limitation on that right was to be permitted in any form. [Applause.]

Hence what was my duty in 1854, when it became necessary to bring forward a bill for the organization of Kanasa and Nebraska? Was it not my duty in obedience to that Illinois platform—to that standing instruction adopted almost unanimously—was it not my duty to incorporate in that Nebraska bill the great principle of self-government, declaring that it be the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, not to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way? I did introduce that pinciple—incorporated it into the Nebraska bill, and perhaps I did as much as any living man in the enactment of that bill, [applause,] by it establishing that dectrine upon the public polley of the country. I then vindicated that principle against assaults from all sections of the Union. During this last session it became my duty to vindicate it from assaults from the other section of the Union. I vindicated it boddy and fearlessly, as the people of Chicago can bear witness, when it was assaulted by free-soilers, is voice: "Yes, old boy," and during this Congress I have vindicated it equally boldly and fearlessly when it was attempted to be violated by the almost united South. [Applause.] I pledged myself to the people of other States, North and South, wherever I spoke; I gave the pledge in speeches in the Senate and in Congressional reports, and in every form in which I could reach the public mind or the public ear. I gave the pledge that I, so far as the power should be in my hands, would vindicate that principle, the right of the people to form their own institutions, to establish free States or slave States, as they chose, and that that principle should never be violated either by fraud or violence, or by circumvention, or by any other means, if it was in my power to prevent it. [Applause.] I now submit to you, my fellowgood faith, and it is a matter of heartfelt gratification to me to find these assembled thousands—this multitude of persons assembled this night—bearing their testimony to the fidelity with which I have vindicated that principle,

the fidelity with which I have vindicated that principle, and performed my pledges.

In connexion with that I will be entirely frank with you. My object was to secure the right of the people of each State and of each Territory, North and South, to decide for themselves, and to have slavery or not, just as they should choose. I am equally frank to say to you that my opposition to the Lecompton constitution was not predicated upon the ground that it was a pro-slavery constitution, nor would my action have been different if it flad been a free-soil constitution. My speech against the Lecompton fraud was made on the 9th of December, while the vote upon the slavery clause in the cember, while the vote upon the slavery clause in the constitution was not taken until the 21st day of the same month-nearly two weeks afterward. I made my speech against the Lecompton monstrosity solely upon the ground that it was a violation of the fundamental principle of free government, on the ground that it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and did "bravo," "hear, hear." I dony the right of the Congress of the United States to force a free State upon an unwil-ling people. [A Voice: "Good, again."] I deny the right of Congress to force a slaveholding State upon an unwilling people. I deny your right to force a good thing upon a people unwilling to receive it! [Laughter.] The great principle, the right of every community to judge and deoide for itself whether a thing is right or wrong—whether it is good for them to have it, or evil for them to adopt it—the right of free action and the right of free thought,

that reasen violated the great principle upon which all our institutions rest.

It is no answer to this argument to say that slavery is an evil, and hence should not be tolerated. You must allow the people to decide for themselves whether it is a good or an evil. You allow them to decide for themselves whether they desire a Maine-liquor law or not; you allow them to decide for themselves what kind of common-school system they will have; you allow them to decide for themselves as to what kind of a banking system they will adopt, or if they will have any; you allow them to decide for themselves the relation between husband and wife, guardian and ward; in fact, you allow them to decide for themselves on all other questions; why not let them decide on this? Whenever you put a limitation upon the right of any people to decide what laws they want, you have destroyed the great fundamental principle of self-government. [Applause.]

In connexion with this subject, perhaps it will not be improper for me, on this occasion, to allude to the position of those who have chosen to arraign my conduct on this same question. [A Voice: Talk more to the crowd.

ion of those who have cl

tion of those who have chosen to arraign my conduct on this same question. [A Voice: Talk more to the crowd, and not to the people around you there. Another Voice: Three cheers for the administration.]

I have observed from the public prints that but a few days ago the republican party of the State of Illinois as-sembled in convention at Springfield, laid down a plat-form, and nominated a candidate as my successor. [Voice: "No! never!" and slight hisses.] I take great pleasure in saying that I have known personally and in-timately for about a quarter of a century the worthy gentleman nominated for my place, and I will say also that I regard him as a kind, amiable, intelligent gentle-man, and an honorable opponent, and hence whatever

gentleman nominated for my place, and I will say also that I regard him as a kind, amiable, intelligent gentleman, and an honorable opponent, and hence whatever issue I may have with him will be an issue of principle, and not one involving personality. [Loud applause.]

That gentleman made a speech before that republican convention which had unanimously nominated him for the Senate, which speech was evidently carefully written and well prepared. It constitutes the basis upon which is the proposes to carry on the campaign during this summer. That speech lays down two distinct propositions, which I shall now notice, and upon which I shall take a direct I and bold issue with him.

In the first place, he sets out in his speech to say, quoting from Scripture, that a house divided against itself cannot stand; that the American government divided into an equal number of free and slave States cannot stand; that they should all be the one, or all be the other. In other words, he asserts, as a fundamental principle of this government, that there must be uniformity in the laws—local laws and domestic institutions of each and all the States of this Union. He, therefore, invites all the non-slaveholding States to band together, organize as one body, and make war upon slavery in Kentucky, upon slavery in Virginia, upon slavery in Kentucky, upon slavery in Virginia, upon slavery in the Carolinas, upon slavery in the the average of this Union, with a view to establish slavery in Illinois, New York, and New England—in every free State of the Union—and keep up that warfare until it Illinois, New York, and New England—in every fr State of the Union—and keep up that warfare until shall be firmly established in their limits. He advocate shall be armiy established in their limits. He advocates, boldly and clearly, a war of sections—a war of the North against the South—of the free States against the slave States—a war of extermination to be continued relen-lessly until the one or the other shall be universal, and all the States shall girles the states.

ward early, and established her platform, concurred in by whigs and democrats alike, applicable to this alavery question—that hereafter the people of the Territories and States were to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domastic institutions in their own way, and that no limitation on that right was to be permitted in any form. [Applause.]

Hence what was my duty in 1854, when it became necessary to bring forward a bill for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska? Was it not my duty in obedience to that Illinois platform—to that standing instruction adopted almost unanimously—was it not my duty to incorporate in that Nebraska bill the great principle of self-government, declaring that it be the true intent and meaning of this ext not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, so to exclude it therefrom, but to, leave their own domestic institutions of the true institutions of the confidency in the local institutions of each and every State then in the Union or bereafter to be admitted into the confederacy. [Applause.]

Hence I conceive that my friend, Mr. Lincoln, has totally misapprehended the great principle upon which our composition is the confederacy of the sufficiency or warmment west. [Iniformity in least and demosatic after and the seal and demosatic after and the seal and demosatic after the constitutions of the sufficiency of t

Hence I conceive that my friend, Mr. Lincoln, has totally misapprehended the great principle upon which our government rests. Uniformity in local and domestic affairs would be destructive of State rights, of State acvereignty, of personal liberty and personal freedom. Uniformity is the parent of despotism the world over, not only in politics, but in religion. Whenever that doctrine is proclaimed, that all States must be free or all must be slave, that all labor must be white or all must be slave, that all persons in each State must have the same privileges, and he governed by the same reputations, you have destroyed the great safeguard of the citizen, thrown around him by the constitution.

How is this uniformity to be accomplished, if it was desirable and possible? There is but one mode would be to abolish the State legislatures, blot out State sovereignty, and merge the rights and sovereignty of the States in

to abolish the State legislatures, blot out State sovereignty, and merge the rights and sovereignty of the States in one consolidated empire, vesting Congress with plenary power to make all the police regulations and domestic concerns and local laws throughbut the limits of the republic. When you shall have done that, you will have uniformity; then you will have all the States free or all slave; then slaves will vote everywhere or nowhere; then you will have a Maine-liquor haw in every State or in none; then you will have uniformity in all things, local and domestic, by the authority of the federal government; but when you have uniformity you will have constituted these thirty-two States—Independent at present—into one consolidated empire, with a uniformity of

constituted these thirty-two States—independent at present—into one consolidated empire, with a uniformity of despotism reigning paramount throughout the length and breadth of the land. [Applause.]

Hence, my friends, I am driven irresistibly to the conclusion that diversity, dissimilarity, and variety in our local and domestic institutions are the great safeguards of our liberties; that the framers of our institutions were wise and sagacious and patriotic when they made this government a confederation of sovereign States with a legislature for each, that legislature having the power to make all domestic institutions and laws to suit itself; and if we expect to maintain our liberties we must preserve the sovereignities of the States—we must maintain and carry out the great principle of self-government incerporated in the Compromise of 1850, endorsed by the Illinois legislature in 1851, and imbodied and carried out in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and vindicated this year by

speech consists in a crusade against the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground of the Dred Scott de-cision. On this question also I desire to say to you un-oquivocally that I take direct or distinct issue with him. nave no warfare to make on the Supreme Court of the United States, [applause.] either on account of that or any other decisions which they have pronounced from that bench. The constitution of the United States has provided that the power of the government—and the constitutions of the several States had the same provisions—shall be divided into three departments—the executive, legislative, and judiciary. The right and the province of expounding the constitution and the construction of law is vested in the indicinary actuality. have no warfare to make on the Supreme Court of the province of expounding the constitution and the construc-tion of law is vested in the judiciary established by the constitution. As a lawyer, I feel at liberty to ap-pear before a court and controvert any principle of law while the question is pending before the tribunal; but when a decision is made, my private opinion, your opinions, all our opinions must yield to the unjecty of that authoritative adjudication—[crics of "Good" and cheers]—and I wish you to bear in mind that this in-volves the great principle upon which our rights and our liberties and our property all depend. What security have you for your property, for your reputations, for Supreme Court has made either upon the Dred Scott case or any other, and I have no idea of appealing from the decision of the Supreme Court upon a constitutional question to a decision of a town meeting. [Cheers.] I

question to a decision or a town meeting. [Gineers.] I am aware that an eminent lawyer of this city, now no more, once said that the State of Illinois had the most perfect judicial system in the world, subject to one exception, which could be cured by a slight amendment. That amendment was that the laws should be changed so as to allow an appeal from the decisions of the supreme court of Illinois on all constitutional questions to two court of Illinois, on all constitutional questions, to two justices of the peace. [Cheers and laughter.] My friend Lincoln assures me that that proposition was when I was a judge of the supreme court. If that be true, I don't think that that fact adds any greater importance or weight to the suggestion. It matters not to me who was on the bench, whether Mr. Lincoln or myself, a Lockwood or a Smith, or whether it was a Taney or a Marshall; yet the decision of the highest tribunal of a nation on the constitution of the country must be final until it has been reversed by equally high authority. Hence I am opposed to this doctrine of Mr. Lincoln's, by which he proposes to take an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon these high constitutional questions, to a free-soil or republican caucus situated in the country—yes, or to any other caucus or town meetthe country—yes, or to any other caucus or town meeting. I respect the decision of that august tribunal; shall bow in deference to it. I am a law abiding man; ing. I respect the decision of that august tribunal; I shall bow in deference to it. I am a law abiding man; I will sustain the constitution of my country as our fathers have made it, and I will yield obedience to the laws, whether I like them or not, as I find them on the statute book. I will sustain the judicial tribunal and the constituted authorities in all matters within the pale of their jurisdiction as defined by the constitution. But I am equally free to say that the reason assigned by Mr. Lincoln for resisting the decision of the court in the Dred Scott case does not commend itself to my approbation. He objects to it because that decision declares that a negro descended from African parents, who were brought here and sold as slaves, is not and cannot be a citizen of the United States. He says it is wrong, because it deprives the negro of the benefits of that clause of the constitution which says that citizens of one State shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. In other words, he thinks it is wrong, because it deprives the negro of the privileges, immuniseveral States. In other words, he thinks it is wrong, because it deprives the negro of the privileges, immunities and rights of eitizenship, which pertain, according to the decision, only to the white man. I am free to say to you, my fellow-citizens, that in my opinion this government of ours is founded on a white basis. It was made by white men for the benefit of white men, to be administered by white men in such a manner as they should determine. It is also true that a negro or Indian, or any other man of an inferior rose to the, white men should determine. It is also true that a negro or Indian, or any other man of an inferior race to the white man, should be permitted to enjoy, and humanity requires that he should have all the rights and all the privileges and all the immunities which he is capable of exercising consistent with the safety of society. I will give him every right and every privilege which his capacity will enable him to enjoy consistent with the good of society where he lives. But you may ask me what are those rights and privileges? My answer is that each State must decide for itself the nature and extent of those Iessly until the one or the other shall be universal, and all the States shall either become free or become slave.

Now, my friends, I must say to you frankly, that I take bold and unqualified issue with him upon that principle. I assert that it is neither desirable nor possible that there should be uniformity in the local laws and domestic institutions of the different States of this Union.

The framers of our government never contemplated uniformity in these internal concerns. The fathers of the revolution and sages who made the constitution well understood that the laws and institutions which would suit the granite hills of New Hampshire would be utterly unfit for the laws and institutions which would suit the granite hills of New Hampshire would be utterly unfit for the laws which would suit the agricultural districts of Pennsylvania and New York would be utterly unfit for the large mining districts of the Pacific or the lumber regions of Maine. They well understood that a great diversity of climate, soil, and pursuits no a republic as large as this, required different local and idomestic relations in each locality adapted to the wants of each separate State, and for that reason it was provided in the federal constitution that the thirteen original States should remain sovereign and supreme, within at the same time, decided that he shall not vote nor hold office, nor serve on juries, nor enjoy political privileges. I deny the right of any other State to complain of our policy on that subject, or to interfere with or attempt to change it. On the other hand, the State of Maine has decided that in that State a negro may vote on an equality with a white man. The sovereign power of Maine had a right to prescribe that rule for herself. Inlinois has no right to complain of Maine for conferring negro suffrage, nor has Maine any right to interfere with or complain of Illinois for denying negro suffrage. On the other hand, the State of New York has decided in her constitution that a negro may vote, provided he owns

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had a right to prescribe that form of the elective fran-chise if she chose to do so. On the other hand, Keu-tucky and Virginia, and other States, have provided that negroes, or a certain class of them in those States, shall be slaves, having neither social nor political rights. Without endorsing the propriety of that decision, I as-sert that Virginia has the same power, in virtue of her sovereignty, to tolerate slavery within her limits, that Hinois has to banish it forever from her borders. I assert the right of each State to decide for itself on all these questions, and I do not subscribe to the doctrines of my friend Lincoln that uniformity is either desirable or possible. I do not acknowledge that they must all be

I assert the right of each State to decide for itself on all these questions, and I do not subscribe to the doctrime of my friend Lincoln that uniformity is either desirable or possible. I do not acknowledge that they must all be free or that they must all be slaves. I do not acknowledge that the negro must be our equal everywhere or rowhere. I do not acknowledge that the Chinese must have the same rights in California that we would confer upon them here. I do not acknowledge that the Chinese must have the same rights in California that we would confer upon them here. I do not acknowledge that the cooly imported into this country must necessarily be put upon an equality with the white races. I do not acknowledge any of these doctrines of uniformity in local or domestic regulations in the different States. Thus you will see, my fellow-citizens, that the issue between Mr. Lincoln and myself, as the respective candidates for the United States Senate, is made up, is a direct, unequivocal, fair issue. He goes for uniformity of domestic institutions, for the war of sections until one or the other shall yield. I go for the great principle of the Nebraska bill, for the right of the people of each State to decide for liself. On the other point, Mr. Lincoln goes for a warfare upon the Supreme Court of the United States because of their judicial decision. I yield obedience to, and acquiesce in, the final determination of the highest judicial tribunal of the nation upon our constitution. He objects to the Dred Scott decision because it does not put the negro in possession of the rights of citizenship on an equality with the white man. I am utterly opposed to negro equality with white men. I repeat, that this nation is a nation of white people, a people composed of European descendants, a people that have established this government for themselves and their posterity, and I am in favor of preserving not only the purity of their blood, but the purity of the government, from all mixed races or amalgamations. We have seen the issue is very distinctly drawn. I stand by the same plat-form that I have so often proclaimed to you and to the people of Illinois heretofore. I stand by the democratic organization, yield obedience to its usages, and support its regular nominees. I endorse and approve the Cincin-nati platform. I adhere to, and intend to carry out as a part of that platform, the great principle of self-govern-ment, which recognises the right of the people of each State and Territory to decide for themselves upon their ment, which recognises the right of the people of each state and Territory to decide for themselves upon their domestic institutions. In other words, if the Lecompton issue shall arise again, you have only to turn back and see where you have found me for the last six months, and then rest assured you will find me in the same posi-tion, battling for the same principles, and vindicating it from any assault, from whatever quarter it may come,

tion, battling for the same principles, and vindicating it from any assault, from whatever quarter it may come, so long as I have the power.

Thus you have the outline of the propositions which I intend to discuss before the people of Illinois during the coming campaign. I have made up my mind to appeal to the people against the combination that has been made against me!—the republican leaders having formed an alliance, an unholy and unnatural alliance, with a portion of unscrupulous federal office-holders. Lintend to fight that allied army wherever I meet them. I know they deny the alliance, but yet these men who are trying to divide the democratic party for the purpose of electing a republican senator in my place are just as much use agents and tools of the supporters of Mr. Lincoln. Hence I shall deal with this allied army just as the Russians dealt with the allies at Sebastopol—that is, the Russians did not stop to inquire, waen they fired a broadside, whether it hit an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a Turk. Nor will I stop to inquire, nor shall I hesitate, whether my blows shall hit these republican leaders, or their allies who are holding the federal offices, and yet acting in concert with them. I do not include all government office-holders in this remark; such of them as are democrats, and show their democracy by remaining inside of the democratic organization and supporting its nominees, I recognise as democrats. But those who, knowing they would be voted down inside the democratic organization, go outside and attempt to divide and destroy it, in concert with then republican leaders, have ceased to be democrats, and hence belong to the allied army that is now fighting me and my principles.

My friends, I have exhausted myself, and I certainly fighting me and my principles.

My friends, I have exhausted myself, and I certainly have fatigued you, by the desultory remarks I have submitted to you. I will not go on longer to-night. It is two nights since I have been to bed; I have a right to a little sleep to night. I will, however, have the opportunity of meeting you and addressing you face to face on, I trust, more than one occasion before the November election is held. In conclusion, I must again say to you, and justice to my own feelings demands it at my hands, that I should say my gratitude for the welcome you have extended on this occasion knows no bounds, and can be described by no language which I could command. I feel that I am literally at home among my constituents. This welcome which you have extended has amply repaid me for every effort that ever I have made in the public service for the twenty-five years that I have held office at your hands. It not only compensates for the past, but it furnishes an inducement and incentive for future effort which no human heart could feel which had not witnessed the magnificent reception you have extended to ne this night on my return.

> LETTER FROM THE HORSE-TAMER. [From the Nashville Spirit of the South.]

LIVERPOOL, (Friday evening.) April 23, 1858. My DEAR NEPHEW : I wrote you two sheets this morn

My Dean Nephew: I wrote you two sheets this morning, but was called away before I had quite finished, and now I have just got through with the day, and had my tea, I will hurry to finish your letter before any one calls. There is no rest for the wicked, and no accomplishment without great labor. I have just had a very hard day, and between the hurras, the rush of people, the lecture, the breaking of these very bad horses, (one so as to be shod.) the excitement, and the perfect volley of all manner of questions, I feel very much like leaning back in my chair and taking a quiet snooze.

They tried to bring some horses to-day to defeat me, but they couldn't come it, and I, as usual, came off victorious, amid the loud cheers of a class of about one hundred scholars.

I wish you could be here just one day to see how en-

dred scholars.

I wish you could be here just one day to see how enthusiastic the people are. This morning, when I stepped into the school and took off my hat, they set up such a cheering and clapping of hands that made everything ring, so animating me that I was full of eloquence, and addressed them with as much enthusiasm as though I was a second Kossuth. The streets outside of the building were crowded; and when I rode out on the back of a vicious stallion that no man had been able to mount for three years, they, too, set up a loud hurrah for the great American that they think I am. They don't know that I am nobody but your Uncle Jack, that used to break horses in the little town of Groveport.

break horses in the little town of Groveport.

Well, the name American sounds well, and I think I would be justifiable in being proud of the name, if I am not of myself. I wouldn't like to be called the great Frenchman or the great Englishman. Nothing carries with it so much music as the name of American, &c.

As ever, your friend and uncle,

There are about one hundred artesian wells in Iroquois county, Illinois. Their average depth is about one hur dred and twenty-five feet, and their cost about two hur